

Japan to Receive \$50,000,000 for

Giving Up Liao Tung Peninsula.

FEELING OF RELIEF AT THE OUTCOME

Count Ito Has Arrived at the Port

of Chefoo.

demnity of £10,000,000 (\$50,000,000).

for joining in an attempt to bring pressure

on the Japanese government they never

had the desire to encourage the newly risen power in the Pacific in a spirit of aggres-

sive adventure. Had Japan allowed her-

self to become implicated in a struggle

with Russia, the peace of the world would

have been jeopardized. This peril has been

avoided by the good sense and self-control

of the statesmen of Japan. It is to be

hoped that the nation will acquiesce in

The Standard says: "There is a feeling of

relief through Europe. Japan's consenting

to forego her demands shows that the min-

isters of the mikado are as prudent in counsel as his generals and admirals were

bodl and skillful in warfare. It is under-

cence to the representations of the pow-

PARIS, May 7.-The press, generally

of the three powers also applies to a set-

thement of the Egyptian question, and Russia returns on the banks of the Nile the service she has just received from us."

CHEFOO, May 7 .- Count Ito, president of

the Japan council of ministers, arrived here today in order to be present at the ex-change of the ratifications of the treaty of

HONG KONG, May 7.—Five thousand troops have started from Canton for the Island of Formosa, in order to suppress the anticipated opposition of the "black flags"

anticipated opposition of the black hags to the occupation of that island by the Japanese, according to the terms of the treaty of peace between China and Japan. Many of the troops are unreliable, and liable to join the black flags.

FORTIFVING BLUEFIELDS.

Action Due to the Designs of Chief Clarence.

these moderate and cautious counsels."

No. 13,158.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1895-TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

OPINION DIVIDED

Gossip as to the Proposed International Monetary Conference.

THE CASE MAY REST WITH THE KAISER

Senator Jones Suggests November as the Time.

EFFECT OF THE ELECTIONS

Information respecting the proposed international monetary conference is meager in this country, and as a result opinion as to whether or not a meeting will be held is divided. The gold men say there will be no meeting, the bimetallists have at most a hope that one will be held, while the extreme free coinage men declare themselves to be absolutely indifferent on the subject. The whole question, indeed, is involved in so much uncertainty, and seems so dependent on future developments, that both sides in the United States are arranging their affairs without much reference to it. The idea seems to be to so adjust matters that If a conference is called well and good, and if one is not called neither side will be left in the lurch so far as the campaign is

Rests With the Kniser.

There is an impression that the whole case rests now with the German emperor. favor of a conference, but whether that is to be accepted merely as a legislative suggestion which the emperor will feel himself at liberty to heed or ignore at his pleasure

gestion which the emperor will feel himself at liberty to heed or ignore at his pleasure is not clear at this distance. The point is important, because of the fact that William, in some respects, is closer to England than his people are, and England holds a streng hand in the game. The conference, it seems to be agreed, will not be held if England can prevent it, and English capital, operating at once through both its German correspondents and royal home connections, ought to be able to develop something of a pull at Berlin.

The Rothschilds are as strong in London as they are in the German capital, and they "stake" governments in a pinch at both points. Then the heads of the two governments are close kin. Business, it is true, is business, and family connections on thrones are sometimes forgotten in periods of great public stress. But there are other times when, even with royalty, the maxim is proved that blood is thicker than water, and this may be one of those times. There is nothing going to show that young William has anything against his grandmother, and as everything thus is serene on personal grounds between the two countries, a matter of business between them will be all the more susceptible of easy arrangement. Besides, the two countries are already operating on the same financial lines, and this may count for much with the emperor. So that, all things considered, if the case does rest with the kaiser, there seems to be authority for the doubt that exists concerning the outcome of this widely advertised proposition.

of this widely advertised proposition. Senator Jones' Suggestion.

In his remarks to a Star representative yesterday Senator Jones of Arkansas had, as usual, something of interest to say on the subject. After expressing the opinion that a meeting would be held he suggested November as the probable time. This has attracted attention. Mr. Jones, as is well known, is an advocate of free coinage, and if a conference is held, will be one of the representatives of this government to attend it. Nevember is some time off. The state campaigns for the year in the United States will by that time all be over. Other expressions as to silver will also have been gathered. The attitude of both parties for the presidential race will then stand fairly well confessed. And so, by these election returns, these other expressions, and these attitudes, sentiment in this country on the subject up to date will be revealed. Ameri-can delegates to the conference would fedstate campaigns for the year in the United can delegates to the conference would feel themselves instructed by it, and the con ference, to the extent of the influen-

ference, to the extent of the influence of this country on its deliberations, could be guided by it.

This, then, changes somewhat the aspect of things. When the conference was first suggested the idea was that the result might be obtained in time to affect this year's elections in the United States. It was thought that the meeting would be held during the summer and that the die held during the summer, and that the discussions, as well as the conclusions reacher dusions, as well as the conclusions reached, would enter into the oratory of the closing days of the several campaigns. The point now seems to be to have the election returns affect the conference, if one shall be called. They will all be tabulated, and ready to be explained by the time mentioned for the conference. ready to be explained by the time men-tioned for the conference, and whatever they may show will be claimed as a foreshadowing of the result on that subject of next year's national contest.

Both Sides Taking Notice.

Both sides are likely to take notice of this, and it may add materially both to the interest felt and to the activity exhibited in the approaching campaign. The gold men may come to see the advisability of taking the matter into account. While affecting at present not to believe that any meeting will be held, they may decide it best to work all the harder, with the possibility of a conference before their eyes, and in that way, in the event of winning here at home, make their chances all the brighter of wirning also there. And this same feeling may possess the free coinage men as the fight goes on. They, too, affect not to care one way or another about a conference. They would rather see the issue take, or help force it to take, a turn whereby the United States would have to go it alone in the force it to take, a turn whereby the United States would have to go it alone in the business. They believe it within her power to rehabilitate silver as a money metal single-handed. Still, as it would be folly to ignore foreign help if such help can be secured, even these men may decide to redouble their energies, in the hope of making the returns so very favorable to their side that the conference, if held, must take some consolicuous note of the deliverance some consolicuous note of the deliverance. some conspicuous note of the deliveran at the polls. But none of the American del egates appointed will pack his grip sack or suffer himself to dream of a foreign trip until the fog now enveloping the conference lifts, or, at least, grows less dense and less

THE STORY DENIED.

The President Did Not Send a Money

Present to an Indiana Family. The report that President Cleveland has sent a draft of \$500 to a family in Decatur, Ird., on the occasion of the birth of triplets, named Frances, Ruth and Esther, for the President's household, is pronounced to be without foundation at the White House. It was said that scarcely a week passes without the receipt of a letter announcing the birth of triplets named after nouncing the birth of triplets named after the President and his family, and suggest-ing that the compliment be acknowledged in some substantial way. These letters are all acknowledged in a courteous way, but no presents are made, as it would be most expensive to pay for the numerous com-pliments of this kind. Considerable in-senuity is shown in stying the President's genuity is shown in giving the President's name in the case of male triplets.

To Be Examined for Promotion.

Capt. Louis W. Crampton, assistant surgeon, has been ordered to appear before a board, of which Lieut. Col. David L. Huntington, deputy surgeon general, is president, at Denver, Col., on the 14th instant, to determine his fitness for promotion.

AGAINST OVERHEAD WIRES

Judge Kimball Makes an Important Ruling Today.

Law of 1862 Applies-Occupying Public Space for Private Use-To Go to a Higher Court.

Judge Kimball has decided that the stringing of wires overhead is a violation of law, and the parties who engage in it, as well as the companies they represent, are liable under the act of the late common council of November, 1862. As heretofore published in The Star, the defendants in the case were two linemen in the employ of the Postal Telegraph Company, who were caught in the act of stringing wires acress 9th street near New York avenue. When first caught at it they were stopped by the police, but were not arrested for the reason that the act of 1888 provided no penalty, and it was not known that the law

of 1862 would cover the offense. When they were caught a second time they were arrested, and Mr. Pugh, the prosecuting officer, was consulted. The result was that the linemen, Philip A. Deffer and Harry Smith, were charged, under the act of 1862, with occupying the public space for private purposes.

Lawyer Perry Allen, who appeared for

the defendants, admitted the facts in the case, and argued that the law did not apply

On the other hand, Mr. Pugh said there was no doubt about the law. If the company had put their wires only a few feet from the ground the law would certainly have applied, and the fact that these wires were probably fifty feet above the ground makes no difference, so far as the law is

were probably fifty feet above the ground makes no difference, so far as the law is concerned.

He cited the case of the bridge across 8th street for the use of the Post Office Department, and said that such a bridge would not be permitted to remain if constructed for private and not public use. Counsel for the District also spoke of the necessity for having such matters under some sort of control. If such were not the case, he said, it would be but a few weeks before the principal thoroughfares would be filled with wires to the extent that they would be far more dangerous than they now are. The act of 1888, he argued, did not repeal the act under which this prosecution was brought, but did repeal the act of 1863, which gave the authorities power to permit the construction of telegraph lines. This act of 1888 simply takes away that power and declares that no overhead wires shall be put up.

Judge Kimball, in holding that the law applied, said that if something is not done to prevent the several companies from putting up these overhead wires this city will soon be as bad as Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia, where the wire network in the streets makes it dangerous in case of fire, so that the fire companies are hardly able to even put up a ladder. Then, too, they disfigure a city and rob it of its beauty. This is a beautiful city and no such network is wanted in the public streets. The judge said that he recently had occasion to go to the roof of one of his buildings, where eh found twenty or thirty wires, but how or when they got there he could not tell.

He had no doubt about the question of law. The law acetalny applies to the roof of the public streets.

but how or when they got there he could not tell.

He had no doubt about the question of law. The law certainly applies to the case and was not repealed by the act of 1888.

The court accepted the personal bonds of the linemen to appear for sentence in order that counsel may have time to prepare papers for a writ of habeas corpus so as to take the case to the upper court.

Mr. Pugh is satisfied that should the case get in the upper court the decision of Judge Kimball will be sustained.

DANGERS OF THE POTOMAC.

on the Absence of Lights.

Gov. Greenhalge and two officers of his staff spent yesterday in Washington. He sent his card to the White House. He called at the War Department to see the Secretary of War as to matters relating to the Massachusetts militia. He also left his card for Gen. Cogswell, who is an old congressional associate and a personal friend. out he was not able to see him. Greenhalge has, however, ascertained that Gen. Cogswell has so far improved that he sits up for a time daily, and hopes to be able to ride out in ten days, and to return to his Massachusetts home about June 1. Gov. Greenhalge has received a very un-Gov. Greenhalge has received a very unfavorable opinion of the navigation of the Potomac river, for the reason that, owing to the absence of light houses and buoys, the steamer on which he traveled from Norfolk to this city was greatly delayed. Gov. Greenhalge says: "Why, there was a light house burned down over a year ago on the Potomac which has not been replaced. There is a great inadequacy of lights, and the river is not year the property. on the Potomac which has not been replac-ed. There is a great inadequacy of lights, and the river is not properly buoyed. It seems to me that it is a disgrace to the national government to leave this great waterway in such a condition. The naviga-tion of the tortuous stream is made more difficult and dangerous than it ought to

CONSUL GENERAL WILLIAMS HERE.

He, However, Declines to Discu Cuban Affairs Publicly.

Ramon Q. Williams, United States conoul general at Havana, is now in this city He came home on leave of absence, which he is spending with his family in Brooklyn, He is visiting Washington for the purpose of consulting with Secretary Gresham and other officials of the State Department on Cuban affairs. He was at the State Department today to see Acting Secretary He will not discuss official matters with reporters and will not say a word about the Cuban revolution. Mr. Williams is one of the oldest officers of the consular service and is generally regarded as one of the most efficient. It is said, however, that his administration of consular affairs in Havana has not been entirely satisfactory to the Spanish authorities since the present outbreak and it was at one time reported that his recall had been demanded. Secretary Gresham is said to have been annoyed at some of the public statements attributed to Mr. Williams in regard to Cuban affairs, and there is a general impression that Mr. Williams will not return to the rost. He is a man of means and is not his post. He is a man of means and is no at all dependent on the salary of the office. No surprise would be felt if he should place No surprise would be felt in he should place his resignation at the disposal of the President, and it is even rumored that he came to Washington for that express purpose, in case he found that his course of official conduct has not met the full approval of his superiors.

THE SICK LIST.

How the Distinguished Invalids Are Getting On Today.

Secretary Gresham had eight hours' good sound sleep last night, and is reported to be much better this morning. All his symptoms have improved and pleurisy is now his most troublesome ailment. He has become somewhat irritable over his inability to attend to official business, and this very irritability is regarded as a good symptom. His physician says that the nature of his trouble naturally precludes the possibility

of rapid recovery.

Representative Hitt passed a bad day yesterday, and suffered a good deal last night, but he was a little better today.

HAD A CLOSE CALL THE ALLIANCA CASE NOW CHINA TO PAY MORE

Narrow Escape for Italy's King and Queen.

ACCIDENT TO THEIR SPECIAL TRAIN

Oscar Wilde Released on Bail From Prison.

GENERAL FOREIGN TOPICS

ROME, Italy, May 7.-King Humbert and Queen Margaret had a narrow escape from death today. They were on their way by rail, in a special train, from Florence to this city, attended by their suites. Suddenly, near Incisia lake, there was a violent shock, one of the carriages was derailed and everybody on board the train received more or less serious concussions An obstruction of some description, it appears, either fell across the track or was piled there by evil-minded persons. Several members of the royal suite sustained slight injuries, but the king and queen escaped with nothing more serious than a bad shaking up.

OSCAR WILDE RELEASED.

A Clergyman One of the Sureties on His Bond.

LONDON, May 7.—Oscar Wilde was re-leased on ball today after furnishing a personal bond for \$12,000 and two sure ties in \$6,250 each. His sureties were Lord Douglas of Hawick, eldest surviving son of the Marquis of Queensberry, and the Rev. Stewart Headlam. The latter is a graduate of Cambridge University, and resides at Hyde Park gate. He was interviewed shortly after it became known that he had become one of Wilde's bondsmen

he had become one of Wilde's bondsmen and said:

"I became surety for Oscar Wilde on public grounds. I felt that the public mind was prejudiced before the case began, and I am anxious to give him any help possible in order to enable him to stand trial in good health and spirits."

At 2:30 p.m. Wilde was driven in a cab from Holloway jail to Bow street police court, where his bail was formally accepted. Then, in company with Lord Douglas of Hawick, Wilde left the court.

SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON ILL. The Eminent President of the British

Royal Academy. LONDON, May 7.-Advices received here today from Algiers announce that Sir Frederick Leighton, president of the Royal Academy, who has been ill for some time past, is now in such a serious condition that hopes of his recovery have been aban-

RECEIVED AT BUCKINGHAM.

LONDON, May 7.-The queen arrived in the city today in order to hold a drawing room, which was announced for tomorrow at Buckingham Palace. Enormous crowds of people lined the route from Paddington station to the palace. Her majesty walked to her carriage assisted by her Indian ser-

Foreign Topics in General. LONDON, May 7.-The Dowager Duches of Rexburghe, widow of the sixth Duke of Roxburghe, is dead.

BERLIN, May 7 .- Gen. von Pape is dead. BERLIN, May 7.-The reichstag today definitely passed the Baltic and North Sea canal festivity credit of 1,700,000 marks. the social democrats alone opposing it.

LONDON, May 7.-Mr. H. McCalmont's steam yacht Gralda will leave for New York directly after the Cowes regatta. LIVERPOOL, May 7.—The steamer Ma-jestic, which sails for New York tomorrow, will take among her passengers Sir Rod-erick Cameron and his daughters, Misses Kitty and Anne; Col. Charles F. Crocker, Mr. Forbes Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Staron and Mr. Anson S. Stokes.

LONDON, May 7.-Advices indicate that Servia is going bankrupt. The skuptschina has granted a pension of f15,000 to ex-King Milan, and court balls, dinners and festivities on a scale of magnificence unknown for years are in progress. The town is being decorated for the reception of ex-Queen Natalie.

LONDON, May 7.-The suit of John R. Regers for divorce from his wife, Minnie Palmer, the actress, came up for a hear-ing today before Justice Jeune, who, being still suspicious of collusion, again adjourn

DUDLEY, Eng., May 7.—The Primitive Methodist conference has expelled Rev. Methodist conf Jonathan Bell.

NEW YORK'S POLICE.

The Reorganization Bill on the Senate Calendar. ALBANY, N. Y., May 7.-The New York city police reorganization bill is on the senate calendar for today, but there is no probability that it will be taken up. A canvass of senators shows that there are about fifteen members in the city who will vote for the passage of the bill, while seventeen

votes are required.

Speaker Fish made this statement today:
"I have positive knowledge that Mayor
Strong will sign the bi-partisan police bill today and return it to the legislature. He has always favored it despite what has been said to the contrary."

WIFE MURDERER HANGED. The Perpetrator of a Brutal Crime

LEBANON, Pa., May 7.—Charles Garrett was hanged today at 11:17 in the jail yard. The crime for which Garrett was hanged was the murder of his wife on September

13, 1894. The murder was one of the most brutal and deliberate in the history of this county. EX.-GOV. GREEN DEAD.

Prominent in New Jersey Politics

Thirty-Five Years. ELIZABETH, N. J., May 7.-Vice Chancellor and ex-Gov. Robert S. Green died at his home here today in his sixty-fifth year. He was a delegate to the democratic na-tional convention of 1860, which nominated Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency.

COL. VAN CLEEF RESIGNS. Result of the Exposure of His Map Transactions.

TRENTON, N. J., May 7 .- Secretary John T. Van Cleef of the state board of assessors sent in his resignation today. It will be accepted. This is a consequence of the exposure of his map transactions made re-cently by the senate investigating commit-tee. Col. Van Cleef also resigned his posi-tion as aid on the staff of Gov. Werts.

Negotiations Not in So Satisfactory a State as Believed.

Spain's Supplementary Response-At tempt to Show We Have Not Done Our Full Duty.

The fact that no reference to the Allianca affair was made during the exchange of diplomatic compliments between the President and the Spanish minister at the White House yesterday is accepted by the gossips as an indication that the negotiations in regard to that incident are not in so satisfactory a state as the people have been led to believe by the dispatches from Madrid. This view of the situation is partially confirmed by the failure of the State Department to publish the response of the Spanish government to its demand of March 15 for an apology. In his dispatch Secretary Gresham said that this country must insist that immediate and positive or ders be issued to Spanish naval officers in Cuban waters not to interfere with passing American commerce and prohibiting all acts wantonly imperiling life and property lawfully under the United States flag. In its answer Spain says that appropriate in-structions have been sent her naval officers in Cuban waters and that hereafter it is expected that they will be more discreet and cautious in such matters.

Spain's Admissions.

Spain admitted that the assault on the Allianca was unwarranted and expresses regret at the occurrence. It was also stated that the officer in command of the Spanish gunboat at the time has been disciplined. This action was based on evidence that the Allianca was outside of Spanish jurisdiction at the time, but as a palliating circumstance it is mentioned that on the occasion the regular com-mander of the Conde de Venadito was not mander of the Conde de Venadito was not on board, being at a distant point sick. A junior, less discreet officer was in charge of the cruiser, and to this fact is largely due the error of judgment. Spain expresses regret at the occurrence frankly and disavows any intention to offend this country or to interfere with its compense. try or to interfere with its commerce.

A Supplementary Communication. It is now said that Spain has sent a sup-

plementary communication on the subject, in which she says that she will revert more at length to the issues involved in a subsequent dispatch. There is an impression that Spain will attempt to show that this government has not done its full duty under the neutrality laws for the prevention of Cuban filbustering expeditions from this country. It is charged that clitzens of the United States have affed and abetted the Cuban revolutionists, and it is said that Spain will attempt to show that American vessels, including those of the line to which the Alilanca belongs, have, while on the high seas, transferred arms and ammunition to small boats, which afterward landed the contraband articles in Cuba. The introduction of the issues will undoubtedly complicate the situation and tend to prolong the negotiations over the Alilanca affair indefinitely. the neutrality laws for the preven

FOREIGN MAILS BY MILEAGE.

The Weight System Abandoned in One Contract.

The statement has been made on some unaccountable authority that after October to her carriage assisted by her indian servant. The widow of Senator Hearst of California will be presented in the diplomatic circle tomorrow. In the general circle Misses Grace and Bertha, daughters of Mr. Howard Potter; Miss Roby of New York and Mrs. C. Walter Winans will be the international Navigation Company, going into effect October 12, provides for one in 12th there will be but one mail to Europe mail a week, the payment for the service to be at the rate of \$4 per mile instead of compensation by weight, as now. The International Company, with but two fast steamers, the Paris and New York, made thirty-one trips last year, for which it received \$188,720 on the weight system of payment. Between October 12, 1895, and payment. Between October 12, 18%5, and June 30, 1896, they will make thirty-eight trips, for which, at the rate of \$4 per mile, they will receive \$552,976, whether they carry one cunce or ten million pounds. This contract calls for one mail a week, but it is not the only mail. There are contracts s not the only mail. on the weight plan with the Cunard, White Star, Hamburg-American, Liverpool and Great Western and North German Lloyd companies. The only consideration that will enter into the use of these contracts is will enter into the use of these contracts is that the Post Office Department will doubt-less endeavor to throw just as much mail as possible on the International steamers, provided that, thereby, no delay is caused to the service.

AMERICAN WARSHIPS.

side of Nicaragua in case of revolution.

She is a third-rate vessel, but she has four

large guns and about 150 men, and it is

expected that a force could be landed

which would easily protect Americans and

American property in San Juan del Sur and

vicinity. It is not expected, however, that

the probabilities are that she will be

Mr. Reed Not Going to Europe.

It had been supposed that the extra-ses

sion bogie was laid, but it appears that it

is still considered as a possibility by som

Not Going on the Violet.

party not engaged in strictly official busi-

COLON, Colombia, May 7.-The Nic

araguan authorities at Bluefields are rastening extensions of the fortifications The Alert and Monterey Both in Nion the bluff at that place. It is believed caraguan Waters. that this action is due to the fact that the The United States is at last represented deposed chief, Clarence, now a British penn Nicaragua by a warship, the Alert havsioner at Jamaica, has asked Great Britain ing arrived at San Juan del Sur from to take steps looking to restoring him to Panama. Her commanding officer reports The steamship lines have been notified on that affairs are quiet in that vicinity. No doubt is felt of the ability of the Alert to protect American interests on the Pacific

the steams in the stave over notined on behalf of the Nicaraguan government that the port of Corinto, which was declared closed when the British occupied it, is now open for the arrival and departure of steam and sailing vessels. POST OFFICE RASCALS.

A Large Batch of Them Caught Dur.

ing April.

The activity of the burglar who goes a-burgling in post offices is always counted any extreme measures will be necessary, and the mere presence of an American warship on the west coast, it is believed, will be sufficient for all purposes.

The big coast defense ship Monterey, with her powerful battery, arrived at Panama today from Acapulco, Mexico. She was originally ordered to Callao, Peru, but the probabilities are that she will be deupon by the post office authorities as a fixed quantity. The uncertain thing is just how many of them can be caught. During April the post office inspectors, however, did a large business and kept close on the heels of the wayward. Their catch shows the probabilities are that she will be de-tained at Panama until the department is satisfied that there is no possible need of her presence in Nicaraguan waters. At any rate, she will be heid at Panama for a week at least in order to be sent to the assistance of the Alert in Nicaragua in the event of trouble. Latest advices from the isthmus are pacific in character, and so the prospects are that nothing will occur to prevent the Monterey's peaceful cruise to Peru. 21 arrests for burglary, 17 pilfering postmasters, 3 assistant postmasters, 5 clerks masters, 3 assistant postmasters, 5 clerks in post offices, 2 letter carriers, 2 mail carriers, 2 other employes and 77 persons for various offenses, making a total of 129 arrests for April. "That is a big showing for one month," said Col. Wheeler, chief inspector. "We don't know what proportion of the rascals we catch, but we catch all we can, and it is rare that the number is as large as it was the past month."

> USING THE SIDEWALKS. Warrants Issued Against a Number

of Louisiana Avenue Merchants.

prominent republicans. Senator Lodge said The police and prosecuting attorney have today that he did not think, after all, that Mr. Reed would go to Europe. Mr. Lodge said that it was not yet possible to say that there might not be an extra session, made a move against the merchants who are using the sidewalks on Louisiana avenue, 9th and 10th streets, and they are to and that it would be proper for Mr. Reed to be in this country if, on account of the condition of the revenues or from any other cause, the President should deem it be brought into court on charges of occurying the sidewalks and public spaces for private purposes. There were twenty-two warrants issued today, against Edward important to convene Congress in extra Woody, Francis Robertson, jr., Edward Notes, William H. Walker, George W. Bowbeer, Nicholas T. Redman, Thomas J. Private Secretary Thurber denies the re Pickford, Fannie Greenapple, Gonser Gansapo, Willam Keister, Charles F. Bryan, Foster & Co., Clayton Emerich, Emanuel Jackson, Frank Robertson, sr., Samuel Weedon, Joseph Hilman, Louis P. Krey & Alvin Price, Samuel Alexander, George port that the President will make another trip to the Chesapeake on the light house tender Violet within the next few days. Commander Lamberton of the light house service has made several visits to the Donaldson, John W. Robertson & James McDonald, Joseph Gamble, John C. Isel and George J. Bessler. aid to relate entirely to the settlement of he accounts of the President's last trip to Policemen Breen and Sprinkle swore out the warrants and they will be served to-morrow in order that the court may hear North Carolina. It is understood that the President's expenses on that occasion were

morrow in order that the court may near the cases Thursday.

The law in the case has already been decided upon by Judge Kimball.

Commissioners Give a Lively Hearing This Morning.

Discussing Division of Haymarke Square Between the Classes-Speakers and Petitions on the Subject.

At the morning session of the board of

Commissioners today a hearing was given to the farmers and truckers interested in the use of the old haymarket square. The neeting was called by the Commis TO SUPPRESS BLACK FLAGS to give them an idea of what the farmers wanted, with a view to provide ways and means for the use of the haymarket square for these men. At the present time the LONDON, May 7.-The Times today says farmers use the south side of B street bethat it is reported that in consideration of Japan's abandonment of the Liao Tung pentween 7th and 12th for the sale of their goods. Since the decision of the court that insula she will receive an additional inthe Commissioners and not the market company had the right to the haymarket The Times says: "We welcome Japan's square the farmers have been eager to decision with satisfaction as removing a move to that place, and they recently em danger to the peace of the far east. While Englishmen were unable to see any reason

move to that place, and they recently embedied their views in this regard in a petition to the Commissioners.

Col. Wright Rives of Prince George's county, Md., who acted as chairman of the meeting recently held at the American House, detailed to the Commissioners the action that the farmers and truckers had taken at that meeting. He said they had come to the conclusion that both the farmers and truckers could be accommodated in the square in question. This statement in the square in question. This statement raised a good deal of discussion from the farmers present, who objected strenuously to the crowding of the truckers in this square, which would result in their being forced out. Col. Rivese stated it was not the intention to crowd the farmers out. the intention to crowd the farmers out. By actual measurement, he said, the square is 511 feet long by 155 feet wide. This was large enough to allow the erection of three lines of sheds, which would cover 300 stands and leave plenty of room for the farmers with their bulky products. He said further that the farmers present at the meeting wanted to get the views of the Commissioners in the matter before taking any action, and that was the reason of their appearance today.

bodl and skillful in warfare. It is understood that in return for this moderation
Japan will obtain adequate compensation,
of course, at the expense of China, which
feels no gratitude for interposition from
which she will not derive any profit."
A dispatch to the Standard from Berlin
says it is understood that the Emperor of
China did not ratify the treaty of peace
unless the envoys of Japan at Berlin, Paris
and St. Petersburg had officially stated
that Japan would give up the Liao Tung
peninsula. George M. Henault of Prince George's county, Md., claiming to represent a number of truckers in the vicinity of Benning, wanted the Commissioners to charge a daily rental for the use of the stands, and named in cents as the proper amount. He named 10 cents as the proper amount. He believed that the stands should be given to the first who applied, and it was not fair to rent the stands out permanently. He wanted no discrimination and said that the first come should be the first served. For himself and the people he represented he would say that such a scheme would be satisfactory. He claimed that there were between 300 and 350 men daily at the market during the months of June, July and August and that a dally rental would be the most equitable that could be devised, as the number of people in attendance fluctuated considerably.

Arthur Stabler made quite an eloquent the first who applied, and it was not fair ST. PETERSBURG, May 7.—The following extracts from Russian newspapers will give an idea of the feeling in Russia regarding the latest developments in the Commenting on Japan's acquiesers, the Journal commends "Japan's wise The Novoe Vremya considers Japan's re-ply to the powers to be an equivocal one and says that it leaves the pending question open.
The Novosti admits the pacific effect of

Japan's concessions, but insists that the Japanese occupation of a portion of the Chinese mainland must not be unlimited. The Grashdanin warns Russia to consolidate her position in the far east, claiming that Japan will never forgive her for her displayments.

as the number of people in attendance fluctuated considerably.

Arthur Stabler made quite an eloquent plea for the truckers. From numerous byremarks it was seen that a good deal of feeling existed between the farmers and truckers, the former being of the impression that no room would be assigned to them under the new state of affairs. Mr. Stabler explained the division of the square as contemplated at a meeting of the farmer organization to which he belonged.

T. W. Burr of Herndon, Va., presented a petition which was signed by thirty-eight people in his vicinity attending the market, advocating a division of the square for the farmers and truckers. His scheme was to give the farmers the center of the square and allow the truckers the sides.

George Bonifant of Montgomery county, Md., a member of the Enterprise Farmers Club of Sandy Spring, presented a second petition, signed by the members of his club, which in substance was identical with the petition of Mr. Burr.

In addition to this he suggested that a committee of seven men be selected to draw up regulations governing the square. her diplomatic defeat.

The Sviet regards Russia's diplomatic triumph as a great defeat for Great Britain.
The Bourse Gazette advocates the three powers, Russia, France and Germany, be-coming the guarantee for China paying the increased indemnity in consideration of Japan forthwith evacuating Chinese terri-

PARIS, May 7.—The press, generally speaking, is satisfied with the course Japan has adopted in regard to the remonstrances of the powers as to the terms of the treaty of peace with China. Naturally, however, there are a few dissenting voices. The Lanterne, for instance, says: "We shall be the dupes of Russia unless the agreement of the three powers also applies to a setdraw up regulations governing the square, His idea was to divide the dealers into

three classes, the first class to co

three classes, the first class to comprise farmers bringing in their bulky products of hay, straw, wood, corn, oats and other cereals; the second class to consist of the gardeners and vegetable producers in general, and the third class to comprise the live stock dealers. For the first class four live stock dealers. For the first class four men were to be appointed; one from Maryland, one from Virginia and two from the District. The second class to be represented by two men; one from Maryland and one from Virginia, while the third class was to have one representative. These appointments to constitute a board of governors to regulate the way of the sequence. ernors to regulate the use of the square, ernors to regulate the use of the square. Commissioner Ross stated that the Commissioners had received several letters from the stable men in the vicinity protesting against the erection of stables in the square, claiming that such a procedure would be in competition with their legitimate business. They wanted to get the views of the farmers present as to the necessity for the erection of such within the square, and the opinion was unanimously in favor of stables. The farmers objected to using livery stables for two mously in rayor of stables. The farmers objected to using livery stables for two reasons. The most important was the cost, while another thing was the lack of accommodation, the livery stables in the vicinity being entirely inadequate to supply the demand.

The Commissioners promised to look care. oly the demand.

The Commissioners promised to look carefully into the matter

HOW JUSTICE JACKSON STANDS.

Folks Who Reason That He Believes

the Income Tax Law Unconstitutional. It is assumed that the final decision in the income tax case will depend upon the views of Justice Jackson. As to them nothing is known. Here, however, are two opinions which are as important as any that can be obtained, and which are certainly as much entitled to credence as any other speculative statement. Ex-Secretary Bris-

speculative statement. Ex-secretary Bristow of Kentucky, who is one of the attorneys of the opposition to the constitutionality of the law, stated today:
"I know nothing about the position of Judge Jackson, and I don't see how any one can know. But from what I know of the man, of his recorded opinions, of the drift of his mind and of his general tendencies and characteristics. I shall be very lencies and characteristics, I shall be very much surprised if he shall not decide that much surprised if he shall not decide that the law is unconstitutional. Judge Jackson was an old whig. I do not see any reason for supposing that he will agree with the other southern justice, Mr. White, on this question. But, as I have said, I have no knowledge of the subject and do not see how any one else can have."

Another prominent attorney, who is in Another prominent attorney, who is in constant attendance upon the court, says: "Information comes here from those who know Justice Jackson well in Tennessee that he is likely to decide against the constitutionality of the income tax. If that should be the case, the subject will end, for four justices have already decided that it is unconstitutional in all of its parts. It t is unconstitutional in all of its parts. It is known, moreover, that two of the four who decided that it is constitutional in some of its parts did so because of their adherence to the ancient doctrine of stare decisis, while personally they hold different

A Decoration Day Detail. Lieut, Col. Wm. R. King, corps of engineers, has been ordered to assume command of the United States troops on the occasion of the parade of the Grand Army

of the Republic in New York city on Me-morial day, May 30. This detail is made by direction of the President. The Largest Lens Coming Here. Dr. Peate of Butler, Pa., has cast the lens for the big telescope for the American University near this city. It is the largest lens in the world, being sixty inches in diameter. The cast was perfect, and it is considered a great achievement. Heretofore all the big lenses have been made in Paris.

FARMERS AND TRUCKERS THE INCOME TAX

the proof of the pudding is

in the eating. Vesterday's

Star contained 47 columns

of advertisements, made up

of 808 separate announces ments. These advertisers sought publicity-not merely

space.

Mr. Whitney Presents the Government's Side.

THE LAW'S CONSTITUTIONALITY

Reviewing Legislation and Decisions Concerning Taxation.

ATTORNEY GENERAL SPEAKS

After The Star's report of the income tax hearing had closed yesterday Mr. Guthrie for the petitioners closed his argument and Assistant Attorney General Whitney opened the government's case, speaking up to the adjournment.

When the Supreme Court assembled today all the seats on the bench were again occrowded the limited space of the court room, as they have done every day that the income tax has been before the court, though not to as great an extent as yes-

Mr. Whitney began by explaining that his historical brief which he had promised yesterday had not reached him from the printer, and said that he had already gone almost as far into the question as he should in quoting English precedents orally and in in quoting English precedents orally and in giving the facts as to the meaning of the various words and phrases used in taxation. He said his statement of facts would be his principal argument, and he believed that in a case of the character of the income tax cases now under argument the facts were the best argument that could be made.

The Weight of Evidence. He claimed that the weight of evidence

was to the following effect: 1st. The word "duty" had a legal defini-

tion. The phrase "direct tax" had none, but was borrowed from political economy. 2d. A specific personal property tax, a specific real property tax and a specific income tax were each a duty within the meaning of the Constitution. A general tax on all personal property at a valuation was not a duty impost or except at all was not a duty, impost or excise at all, nor was it a direct tax in political econ-

ony.

3d. A specific real property tax would probably have been considered to be an indirect tax.

4th. A general income tax, properly so called, was unknown at the time of the Constitution, but was a duty within its meaning.

meaning,
5th. A specific personal property or specific income tax was a duty and not a

5th. A specific personal property or specific income tax was a duty and not a direct tax.

The division between taxes and duties, he said, is shown clearly in the analysis of English statutes set forth in the historical argument. Taxes fell upon the whole land of the kingdom, or the whole personal property of the kingdom, measured by a valuation; and, for obvious reasons, were apportioned. Duties were uniform in their operation and included everything which was not to be taxed. The distinction between tax and duty was invariably maintained.

The decision in the Hylton case was, he said, directly in line with this argument.

Mr. Whitney, however, reverted to English tax legislation sufficiently to examine briefly the stamp tax and the English income tax of 1799.

The stamp act, levied in 1765, and which was so familiar to Americans of the revolutionary period was, he said, known at that time as a duty, and it provided, among other things, for duties on bonds, mortgages, lands, &c. He said that up to the time of the constitutional convention there had been but one income tax in existence

had been but one income tax in existence in England, and that was the tax on officer Taking up the American system of taxation at the time of the revolution he said it was devoid of uniformity and very difficult of classification.

Summing it up, he said, the main result of the examination of the content in the system.

Summing it up, he said, the main result of the examination of the system in the various states had been negative in character and had shown first, that the systems were so different that it was hard to determine how they did lay their taxes, and secondly, that there was no settled meaning to the word duty. The same tax was a duty at one place and an excite at any a duty at one place and an excise at an

other.

Hence, the only definition which the framers of the Constitution could have obtained was that used in England. Direct Taxes Discussed.

Mr. Whitney then proceeded to a discussion of the meaning of the phrase "direct taxes." The first striking fact was, he said, that at the time the Constitution was framed this phrase had no legal meaning. Until it was made to do duty in the United States Constitution it had never teen used in a statute or a written constitution. It had, however, been used by the political economists and notably so by Adam Smith. Yet, Adam Smith had, he declared, never given an exact definition of

clared, never given an exact definition of the phrase.

John Locke's opinion in the dispute over Walpole's excise act was alluded to, Mr. Whitney declaring that he held first, of all philosophers, that all taxes ultimately fall upon the land. Turget held that a tax on salaries, faculties or profits was an in-direct tax.

Justice Gray inquired whether Turget meant profits on business or on lands to

Justice Gray inquired whether Turget meant profits on business or on lands to be an indirect tax, to which Mr. Whitney replied that in his time there was no real estate business as it is now conducted. Robert Morris had never discussed direct and indirect taxes, but Alexander Hamilton had more than once touched upon the question. While the French meant by direct taxes those on land only, Adam Smith for the first time included all taxes on personal property, and his theory was first for the first time included all taxes on personal property, and his theory was first published during the revolutionary war. A tax on the profits of real estate, if collected from the landlord, was regarded by Oliver Wolcott in 1796 as an indirect tax. The amount of a man's rent, the sum he put into his house, was regarded by Wolcott and others of his time as a good measure of his income. Oliver Wolcott, in his report, considered that a tax on everything was a direct tax, on any class of things an indirect. It was a theory of that time that a legislature could lay either an indirect or direct tax on the same class of property.

class of property. Supreme Court Decisions.

How much weight was to be given to decisions of the Supreme Court, Mr. Whitney asked, on questions of taxation? Congress must act by the light it had, and sometimes not for a century did questions dribble up to the court. If this government was to be run according to any system Congress must be able to rest upon definitions explicitly laid down by the court. The opposition seemed to hold that a question must go forward or backward, according to the view of the occupants of the bench at the particular times in which the question was raised. The opposition had gained much applause from the public on the supposition that their motto was that a thing was never decided until it was decided rightly. He failed to see how Congress could attempt to legislate if it could not rely upon the permanency of decisions once made by the Supreme Court. Certainly, it must have the assurance in attempting to levy taxes that the definitions of the court were to be adhered to. to the court. If this government was to be

to be adhered to. The Hylton Case. Taking up the Hylton case, Mr. Whitney said the court, at the time the decision was

rendered, was especially adapted to pass upon the question of direct taxes. In that